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The following presents were announced, and thanks were voted for the same:—

From the IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF VIENNA.—Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

From J. W. CONRAD COX, Esq., B.A., F.G.S., F.A.S.L.—G. Conway, History of the Ojibbeway Nation. Rev. E. White, Theory of Missions. Anonymous, Irrationalism of Infidelity. Beaumont, Experiments on Gastric Juice.

From the IMPERIAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL COMMISSION OF ST. PETERSBURGH.—Recueil des Antiquités de la Scythie. Compte rendu des travaux de la commission impériale archéologique.

MR. C. CARTER BLAKE referred to the presents of drawings of skulls from St. Petersburg, which he said had been supposed to be those of a short-headed race of Russians, but they were found to bear an affinity to Greeks, and it was now considered that they were evidences of an immigration of Greeks into Southern Russia.

DR. HUNT called attention to a large number of photographs on the table, which had been lent to the Society for their inspection. They were aborigines of Natal, and natives of that district, which had been collected by Mr. Conrad Cox. Dr. Hunt said the first paper to be read that evening was a short communication from Dr. Dupont, received since the previous meeting, mentioning some important discoveries in the bone caves of Belgium since the last report on the subject by Mr. Blake.

Discovery of an Habitation of Man in the Belgian Lehm. By Dr. DUPONT, Corr. Mem. A.S.L.

MR. C. CARTER BLAKE has received the following letter from Dr. Dupont, dated Dinant, 18th April, 1867.

TRANSLATION.

"I have the pleasure to announce to you that I have just discovered an habitation of man contemporary with rhinoceros, etc. The bones are contained in the sands which I last year called *lehm*, but which I now call inferior or fluviatile sands (*limon inférieur ou fluviatile*), because I was told at Paris that I had thrown confusion into the terms.

"These bones consist of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, horse, reindeer, chamois, *Ursus spelæus*, *Hyaena spelæa*, *Felis spelæus*, *Canis vulpes*, *Canis lupus*.

"They are all broken, and are evidently the *débris* of repasts. Three hundred flint implements, of a very peculiar form distinct from that of man of the reindeer period, have been found therewith.

"(Signed)

"E. DUPONT."

The Rev. DUNBAR I. HEATH said certain reflections suggested themselves on hearing Mr. Blake's report of the discoveries in Belgium of the bones of extinct animals with the remains of man. It appeared from that report that there were found the bones of eight or ten sorts of animals which man had eaten. He had eaten lions of a larger and stronger species than any now known, and he had eaten the rhinoceros. Now the lion was, of all animals, with the exception perhaps of the grisly bear, the strongest for attack; and the rhinoceros was the strongest for defence. These were in proximity with naked man, and what could a naked man do with any quadrupeds at the present day? He was not nimble enough to catch them; nor had he naturally any mode of attacking them. It was, therefore, a wonderful fact that man in former times could destroy and eat the lion and the rhinoceros. It was supposed to be the same man, a specimen of whose jaw was on the table, which was pronounced to be different from that of any known living race of mankind, being half man and half ape; he lived, it was stated, before the reindeer period, which was a period of great cold. Now, it appeared that the variations of the ecliptic, which were assumed to be one cause of the change of temperature in this part of the globe, required 25,000 years for their completion, therefore it might be assumed that 12,000 years must have elapsed since that cold period, and the previous deposition of two hundred feet of fluviatile deposits shows that the man who lived in those caves, and ate lion and the rhinoceros, lived myriads of years before the reindeer period. His reflections on the condition of man living in proximity with those animals, and able to overpower them, tended to show that he must have availed himself of the three things which man at the present day can do, and which can be done but by one other animal. He can unite with others to accomplish a required object, he can throw a stone, and he can use a stick as a weapon of offence; these, he considered, were the elements which gave man his power. Apes alone, of all other animals, could do the same.

Major OWEN made a few observations to show that the period calculated for the precession of the equinoxes was but exceedingly small compared with other observed astronomical changes.

Mr. WESLEY inquired how it could be ascertained that the broken bones found in the caves had been split for the purpose of extracting the marrow, and that they had not been broken accidentally.

Mr. CARTER BLAKE, in reply to Mr. Wesley's question, referred to M. Lartet's memoir to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in which the different characters of bones split for food and those broken accidentally were pointed out, as shown in the remains found in Aurignac. There all the bones were split in the same manner as is at present practised by the Laplanders to extract the marrow, the bone being divided into two great segments. In that manner, also, the bones in the Belgian caves were split, especially in one near Chaleux, in which 30,000 flint implements were found, and a large percentage of split bones. Even in the days of Dean Buckland the process by which the hyæna split the bones of animals for food had been well described. The

fractures had been shown to be different from those of the bones split by man, the latter being longitudinal. Mr. Blake further stated, in reply to a question put to him by Dr. Charnock, that he could not point out the exact position of the cave wherein Dr. Dupont had made the recent discoveries, but he believed it was higher up the river than the caves he himself had visited in company with the Chairman. There had been discovered in that vicinity twenty-eight bone caves. Mr. Blake referred to a diagram to explain the character of the strata. At a level of two hundred feet above the river, there was a deposit of angular pebbles; under that (in the caves) were various stalagmite beds, and a deposit of sand, called by Dr. Dupont *lehm*, or *limon fluviatile*, formed by the action of the river which had left it. This deposit was very different from the angular pebble deposit overlying it, containing bones of reindeer. Beneath all was a stratum of rolled pebbles which had been for a longer time exposed to the action of water, and in that the remains of beaver were found. In the *lehm* deposit at the Naulette cave human remains were discovered, and among them the jaw of a man of an age far more ancient than that of the reindeer period. In the stratified deposit, now called by Dr. Dupont *limon inférieur*, a succession of the remains of different extinct animals was found, including the rhinoceros, elephant, and bear, and now Dr. Dupont had discovered the bones of the cave lion associated with the remains of man, the bones being split longitudinally and evidently under the same conditions as other bones of the same period which had been described from other caves. The only osseous remains of the man of that period had been shown to the Society last autumn. In the cave in the South of France there was found a human tooth and a finger bone, associated with the hyæna and rhinoceros. It was a rarity to find the bones of the rhinoceros split by man in the caves of France, but now the fact had been proved in the bone caves of Belgium. He hoped that Dr. Dupont would continue his valuable researches in those caves.

On the Topographical Nomenclature of Turkish Asia Minor. By HYDE CLARKE, Esq., Member of the German Oriental Society, of the American Oriental Society, of the Academy of Anatolia, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Vienna.

I SHALL first proceed to notice the affinities between names in Turkistan or Tartary, as obtained from the pages of Vambéry, and of which I have recognised Osmanlee equivalents.

Kahrman is described as on the Khiva road, and Karaman as the name of a Turkoman tribe; with these I compare Karaman, the name of a town and eyalet in Anatolia, known to Europeans as Caramania. Ooloo Balkan and Kuchuk (or Little) Balkan, are named as on the Khiva road. The title of the Balkan mountains in Roomelia readily suggests itself. Kara Balkan is a name of a Turkoman tribe. This form of Ooloo Balkan will be found in Anatolia. It is enough to name Ooloo Borloo, Ooloo Kyshla. Gumush Tepe, or the Silver Hill or Mound, is repeated naturally in Anatolia as Gumush Tepe, and as